SUBJECT No. 315.

Repairs to temples.

Messrs. G. Tirunaraniengar, Venkataramaiya and Padmarajaiya, Channarayapatna Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—A portion of the income from the inam lands of temples may be set apart for their repairs.

Reply of Government.—The suggestion will be considered in the case of richly endowed temples.

SUBJECT No. 316.

Cash grants in lieu of land inams.

Mr. B. Sitaramaiya, Chikmagalur.

Summary of discussion.—In the case of temples whose land inams are of small value and do not yield a sufficient income, cash grants may be substituted.

Reply of Government.—Individual cases if brought to notice will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 317.

Additional powers to Dharmadarsis.

Mr. N. D. Venkataramiah, Hole-Narsipur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Additional powers may be given to Dharmadarsis.

Reply of Government.—The matter is under consideration.

SUBJECT No. 318.

Lending temple funds on interest.

Messrs. Kigga Channakesava Rao, Halagur Venkatasubbaiya and Bettagere Subramanya Bhatta, Koppa Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Dharmadarsis may be empowered to lend out the temple funds on interest and apply the interest to miscellaneous expenditure connected with the temple.

Reply of Government.—No such power can be given to Dharmadarsis.

SUBJECT No. 319.

Appointment of Muzrai Inspectors.

Messrs. Chanda Reddi, Narasimhaiya and Dalappa, Anekal Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—A full time Muzrai Inspector may be appointed for each taluk.

Reply of Government.—Unnecessary.

SUBJECT No. 320.

Religious instruction in Muzrai Institutions.

Messrs. Kesavaiengar and Kesavadasiengar, Belur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Religious lectures and recitation of Puranas may be arranged for in important temples.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 321.

Free grant of timber to Matts, Temples, etc.

Mr. Ganapathi Subhayit, Nagar Tk.

Summary of discussion.—Timber may be granted free of cost for repairing Matts, Temples and Chattrams.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.

SUBJECT No. 322.

Powers of Assistant Commissioners in Muzrai matters.

Mr. V. Raghavachar, Advocate, Nanjangud Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—In Muzrai matters Assistant Commissioners in charge of groups of taluks may be given powers independent of the Deputy Commissioners.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 323.

Muzrai matters to be dealt with in the General Secretariat.

Mr. V. Raghavachar, Advocate, Nanjangud Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) The designation of Muzra Secretary may be changed into Inspector-General of Muzrai Institutions in Mysore, so that he may go on circuit frequently, the work of the Muzrai Secretary being included in the General Secretariat.

(2) A Muzrai Board may be constituted, consisting of Hindus, Mahomadans and others, to advise Government as to the management of Muzrai institutions.

Reply of Government.—(1) This is a matter of office arrangement, which may be left to Government to consider.

(2) Noted.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

(Nos. 324—347.)

SUBJECT No. 324.

The Civil Service Scheme.

Summary of discussion.—Mr. A. Ramanna said that a Competitive Examination was not a good test for the qualities required in an administrator. He was of opinion that there should be no such examination, but that young Mysoreans, who were first class B.A.'s and M.A.'s, should be appointed as Amildars in the first instance, and when they had served in that position for say three years, they might be appointed Assistant Commissioners. If this was done, boys at College would have something high to look forward to from the beginning of their studies, and this would raise the tone of our Colleges. If competition was considered to be necessary, it should be restricted to Mysoreans. To allow outsiders to come and occupy high positions in the State and bar the prospects of local men was not to be tolerated. Mysoreans were not admitted to the I.C.S. Examination or to the Bombay Provincial Civil Service. Not that Mysoreans were behind outsiders in intellect, but since most of the examiners were Professors in the Madras Colleges, the Madras students would be able to guess the questions that would be put by them. Besides, the population of Madras and Bombay put together being ten times that of Mysore, it was clear that the Mysorean had only one chance in eleven. It might be said that the Competitive Examination was intended to improve efficiency. But why efficiency at the cost of discontent?

The Dewan said that it was a mistake to think that recruitment to the higher appointments would be made exclusively by competition and that only outsiders would get in by competition; and explained the main feature of the new scheme, under which seven out of nine recruitments to the higher grades would be by selection from the lower grades of the service, and that only two places were to be filled up by open competition so that the very best talent available might be obtained.

Mr. Ramanna asked why we should go outside Mysore when there was local talent available, and said that admitting an outsider meant that thirty or sixty more would get in as clerks, etc. He also spoke of the inequality in the rate of promotion in the A and B Schedules.

The Dewan explained that this was only until the grade of Rs. 450 was reached, and that it was only fair that the man who had passed through severe tests